

during the day and dedicates his time to volunteer as Reserve Deputy Sheriff with the L.A. Sheriff's Department at night.

At 3 a.m. on January 2, 2012, Deputy Sheriff Lalezary became a local hero and a national sensation when he captured Harry Burkhart, a 24-year-old German national whom Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca called "perhaps . . . the most dangerous arsonist in the county of Los Angeles." Burkhart was arrested for setting a rash of car and building fires across the city. Following his arrest, there were no more suspicious fires documented in Los Angeles.

Deputy Sheriff Lalezary is a hero who demonstrates exemplary values and integrity and most importantly inspires his peers. During his numerous press conferences, public events, and even an appearance on the TV show "Ellen," he has continued to impress us with his selfless dedication and altruism. He continually downplays his role in the arrest, deflecting questions about himself and his personal life, and praising the deputies at the sheriff's West Hollywood station.

Shervin's commitment to serving Los Angeles and keeping us safe reflects the Jewish value of *tikkun olam* and the importance of giving back to our country. 30 Years After, an Iranian-American non-profit organization that promotes civic participation, rightfully presented Shervin with the 2012 Public Service Award on behalf of 30 Years After and the Persian-American community.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, we ask you to join us in recognizing Deputy Sheriff Shervin Lalezary for his years of service and dedication to the safety and well being of our community. He is the epitome of a true humanitarian.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF
JUDGE DAMON J. KEITH

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2012

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the career and service to the United States of Judge Damon J. Keith on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

Since joining the federal judiciary, Judge Keith has steadfastly and courageously protected the constitutional and civil rights of this country's citizens.

In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Judge Keith to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, making him only the second African-American to sit on that court at that time. During his tenure on the District Court, Judge Keith delivered several key civil rights rulings. He addressed the issue of school desegregation in *Davis v. School District of the City of Pontiac* in 1970; of employment discrimination and affirmative action in *Stamps v. Detroit Edison Co.*, in 1973 and *Baker v. City of Detroit* in 1979; and finally, of housing discrimination in *Garrett v. City of Hamtramck* in 1971 and *Zuch v. Hussey* in 1975. Judge Keith became Chief Judge of the Eastern District of Michigan in 1975.

In 1971, Judge Keith issued a landmark civil liberties ruling in *U.S. v. Sinclair*, which came to be known as the "Keith decision." Later

unanimously upheld by the United States Supreme Court, Judge Keith's decision held unconstitutional wiretap surveillance absent a court order in domestic security cases.

Judge Keith continued to safeguard constitutional rights and civil liberties on the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, where he has served since his appointment in 1977 by President James E. Carter. In the 1980s, Judge Keith served as chair of Sixth Circuit and Judicial Conference Committees commemorating the Bicentennial of the Constitution. He took senior status in 1995.

Judge Keith was born in Detroit, Michigan on July 4, 1922 and became the first member of his family to attend college, earning a bachelor's degree from West Virginia State College. After serving our Nation for three years in the U.S. Army, he went on to receive an LL.B. from Howard University Law School and an LL.M. in labor law from Wayne State University Law School.

Judge Keith started his legal career with the African-American Detroit law firm of Loomis, Jones, Piper & Colden and was one of six Detroit attorneys invited to the White House in 1963 by President John F. Kennedy to discuss the role of lawyers in the civil rights struggle. Later, Judge Keith and four other African-American attorneys established a law firm in what had previously been the all-white legal district of downtown Detroit. At this time, Judge Keith also served as Chair of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission and President of the Detroit Housing Commission.

Throughout his distinguished career, Judge Keith has received numerous honors and awards, including: the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's highest award, the Spingarn Medal, in 1974; the American Bar Association's Thurgood Marshall Award in 1997; and, the Edward J. Devitt Award for Distinguished Service to Justice in 1998, presented by a panel comprised of a United States Supreme Court Justice, a federal circuit court judge, and a federal district court judge.

Judge Keith also holds honorary degrees from Harvard University, Yale University, Georgetown University, the University of Michigan, Tuskegee University, and over thirty other institutions.

In addition, Judge Keith has played an active role in numerous civic, cultural, and educational organizations, including the Detroit YMCA, the Detroit Arts Commission, the Detroit Cotillion Club, and Interlochen Arts Academy, and has served as an active fundraiser for the United Negro College Fund and the Detroit NAACP.

For fifty-three years, Judge Keith was married to the late Rachel Boone Keith, M.D., with whom he had three daughters, Gilda, Debbie, and Cecile.

For his consistent defense of the Constitution and the civil rights of all people, on his 90th birthday, I honor and thank Judge Keith for his invaluable service to the United States.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION IN
SUPPORT OF THE XIX INTERNATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2012

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution in support of the XIX International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2012), which takes place from July 22, 2012, through July 27, 2012, at the Walter E. Washington Convention Center in Washington, DC. This year's conference is of particular significance, as it represents the return of the International AIDS Conference to the United States after the 1987 HIV travel and immigration ban was lifted in 2010. My resolution supports a stronger international response to HIV/AIDS that seeks to foster greater scientific and programmatic collaborations around the world in order to prevent the transmission of HIV; increase access to testing, treatment, and care; and improve health outcomes for all people living with HIV/AIDS.

There are currently 33.4 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, and more than 25 million have died of AIDS since the first cases were reported in 1981. In the United States, more than one million people are living with HIV/AIDS and approximately 50,000 individuals become newly infected with the virus each year. Furthermore, one in five individuals living with HIV is unaware of their infection and societal stigma remains a significant challenge, underscoring the need for greater education about HIV/AIDS and access to testing. Significant disparities also persist across diverse communities and populations with regard to incidence, access to treatment, and health outcomes, particularly for men who have sex with men (MSM), racial and ethnic minorities, women, and young people.

Since 1985, the now biennial International AIDS Conference has brought together the world's leading scientists, public health experts, policymakers, community leaders, and persons living with HIV/AIDS in order to address the major issues facing the global response to HIV/AIDS; evaluate recent scientific developments and share knowledge; and facilitate a collective strategy forward. AIDS 2012 is organized by the International AIDS Society (IAS) and expected to convene more than 20,000 delegates from nearly 200 countries, including 2,000 journalists. The theme of AIDS 2012, "Turning the Tide Together," embodies both the promise and urgency of utilizing recent scientific advances in HIV/AIDS treatment and biomedical prevention; continuing research for an HIV vaccine and cure; and scaling up effective, evidence-based interventions in key settings in order to change the course of the HIV/AIDS crisis.

AIDS 2012 is a tremendous opportunity to further strengthen the role of the United States in global HIV/AIDS initiatives; re-energize the response to the domestic epidemic within the current context of significant global economic challenges; and focus particular attention on the devastating impact that HIV is having on different communities across the country. My resolution supports the goal of bringing renewed awareness of, and commitment to, addressing the HIV/AIDS crisis in the United States and abroad. In particular, it recognizes

that formulating sound public health policy; protecting human rights; advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights; addressing stigma, poverty, and other societal challenges; and ensuring accountability are key to overcoming HIV/AIDS. It also encourages the ongoing development of innovative therapies and advances in clinical treatment for HIV/AIDS in the public and private sectors.

Mr. Speaker, continued commitment by the United States to HIV/AIDS research, prevention, and treatment programs is crucial to protecting global health. I urge my colleagues to support my resolution, which recognizes the importance of the XIX International AIDS Conference in the global effort to end the HIV/AIDS pandemic and create an "AIDS-free generation." We are closer to a future without HIV/AIDS than ever before. Together with the international community, we have the means to bring an end to HIV/AIDS once and for all. What we need now is leadership and solidarity.

A TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE LIFE
AND MEMORY OF DR. ROBERT J.
GLASER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2012

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of Dr. Robert J. Glaser, former Dean of the Stanford University School of Medicine and a national figure in medical education. Dr. Glaser passed away on June 7, 2012, at his home in Palo Alto, surrounded by his family. Dr. Glaser, who was 93 years old, is survived by three children; Sally, Joseph Glaser II and Robert Glaser, Jr., and four grandchildren. His beloved wife Helen Glaser passed away in 1999.

Dr. Glaser was born and raised in St. Louis. He received his undergraduate degree from Harvard College in 1940 and his M.D., magna cum laude, from Harvard Medical School in 1943. He then returned to St. Louis to do his residency at Barnes Hospital of Washington University School of Medicine.

While at Barnes, his "wandering eye fixed on an attractive young woman in the senior class," he wrote in his Harvard 25th reunion memoir. The medical student and soon-to-be pediatrician was Helen Hofsommer, M.D. She would become Glaser's wife.

After their wedding, the couple spent the next eight years in St. Louis, while Dr. Glaser moved through the ranks at Washington University, rising from Instructor to Associate Professor to Assistant Dean and Associate Dean of the Medical School. In 1956, he accepted the position of Dean of Medical School and Vice President for Medical Affairs at the University of Colorado. In 1963, he was tapped to lead Affiliated Hospitals Center Inc., in Boston, an ambitious, \$50 million merger of six Harvard-affiliated hospitals.

In 1965, he was named the Dean of the Stanford School of Medicine, which had moved from San Francisco to Palo Alto. "Though he came after the move, he was the one who shepherded the school through its formative years to get everything settled—get the molecules in motion," said James B.D. Mark, M.D., who arrived at Stanford the same

year. "He was a leader at a critical time in the life of this medical school." Dr. Mark described Dr. Glaser as someone who had "great energy, great experience, high standards and worked hard." Paul Berg, Ph.D., said Dr. Glaser was a caring person who was "easy to talk to. It was always fun to talk to him. And he was very devoted to the school."

At the time, the hospital on campus was co-owned by the city of Palo Alto. As Dean and Vice President for Medical Affairs at Stanford, Dr. Glaser oversaw the purchase of the city's share of the Palo Alto-Stanford Hospital in 1968. "Dr. Robert Glaser was an extraordinary figure in American medicine and at Stanford specifically," said Philip Pizzo, M.D., the current Dean of the Stanford School of Medicine. "Dr. Glaser's vision shaped Stanford Medicine as we know it today, and his contributions have had an indelible mark on individuals, institutions and communities, locally and globally."

Dr. Glaser was tapped to serve as Acting President of Stanford University following the retirement of Dr. J.E. Wallace Sterling. He led the University at a tumultuous time of student protests against the war in Vietnam and was lauded by students for his sensitivity and responsiveness. At the medical school, Dr. Glaser also oversaw major changes in the curriculum to give students greater flexibility—a feature that remains a hallmark of the curriculum today. Even into his 90s, Dr. Glaser continued to attend medical grand rounds and teaching conferences.

After serving as Dean for five years, Dr. Glaser left Stanford in 1970 to serve as Vice President and Trustee at the Commonwealth Fund, a New York-based philanthropy devoted to improving health care. "Before he left for the Commonwealth Fund, his line was, 'I'm going to see if it's better to give, than not to receive,'" said Dr. Mark, recalling Glaser's dry wit.

He subsequently went on to serve as President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation from 1972 through 1983. From 1984–97, he was Director for Medical Science and Trustee of the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust, where he oversaw distribution of more than \$500 million in support of medical science research, including the establishment of the Markey Trust Scholar Program.

Dr. Glaser also had a long-term involvement with the Palo Alto Medical Foundation. Initially engaged through its research institute, in 1981 he became a founding member of its Board of Trustees and continued as an Emeritus Trustee through 2008.

A member of Alpha Omega Alpha, he served on its Board of Directors and as the Editor from 1962–97 of its scholarly journal *The Pharos*, while his wife served as Managing Editor.

Dr. Robert Glaser was also active nationally in medical education through the Association of American Medical Colleges and served on the National Advisory Committee on Higher Education. He was a founding member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and served on the boards of many organizations, including Washington University, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Packard Humanities Institute, the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, the Kaiser Hospitals and Health Plan, Hewlett-Packard and Alza Corp.

He also received many awards and honors, including the Abraham Flexner Medal for Distinguished Service to Medical Education; the Stearns Award for Lifetime Achievement in Medicine from the New York Academy of Medicine; the Dean's Medal from Stanford School of Medicine; the Dean's Medal from the Harvard Medical School; and the Harvard Medal for Distinguished Service.

In addition to his professional interests, Dr. Glaser had a lifelong passion for the commercial airline industry. Over the years, said his daughter, Sally Glaser, Ph.D., "He and one of my brothers would often sit out in the backyard, listening to air traffic control communications as they looked at the approaching aircraft through binoculars." He was an avid traveler, logging more than five million miles in air travel for both professional and pleasure trips, including his last trip to Harvard in 2010 to attend his 70th college reunion.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our deepest condolences to Dr. Glaser's three children, his four grandchildren, his colleagues and his students who knew and loved him throughout his extraordinary life. Dr. Glaser was a kind man, a brilliant doctor and a masterful educator. His life stands as an inspiration to all and a model of citizenship. He bettered our Nation, and gladdened our world.

SECURING MARITIME ACTIVITIES
THROUGH RISK-BASED
TARGETING FOR PORT SECURITY
ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2012

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, I am submitting the following letter exchange for the RECORD between myself and Chairman DAVE CAMP of the House Committee on Ways and Means:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2012.

Hon. PETER KING,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN KING: I am writing to you concerning the bill H.R. 4251, the "Securing Maritime Activities through Risk-based Targeting for Port Security Act." This legislation includes several provisions in section 201 that pertain to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways & Means with respect to Customs and Border Protection's mission of facilitating the efficient flow of legitimate commerce.

The Committee recognizes the importance of H.R. 4251 and the need to move expeditiously. Therefore, the Committee is willing to forego action on the bill with the understanding that by doing so, the Committee is not in any way prejudiced with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives or the appointment of conferees on this or similar legislation.

In addition, I appreciate your agreement that the Ways & Means Committee be included within the definition of "appropriate congressional committees" so that it will receive the implementation and strategic plans required in section 201 of the bill.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4251, and would ask that a